

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

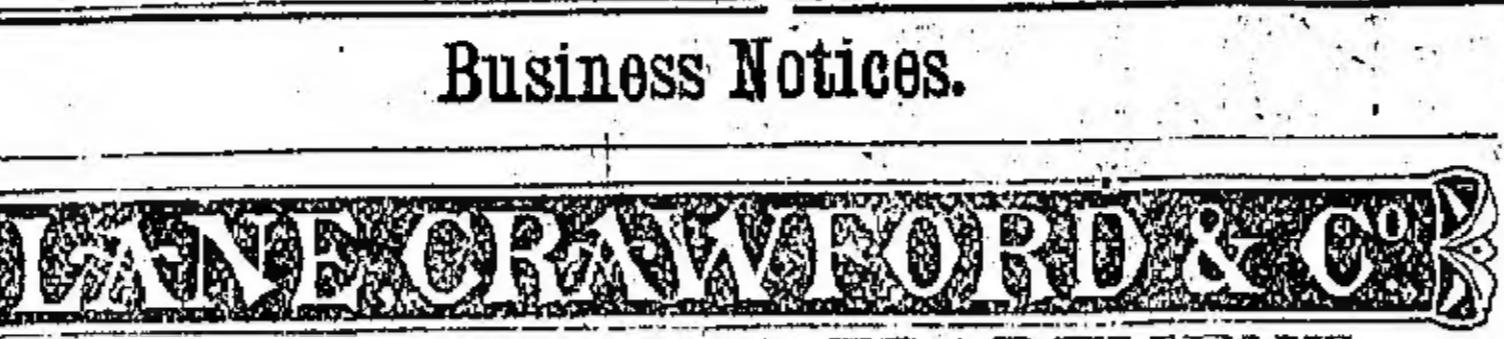
VOL. XLVII. No. 8927.

號五月九日一千八百九十五年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1891.

日三月初八年卯辛

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.



5 SEP 91

Intimations.



TREASURY NOTICE.

A SUPPLY of Subsidiary SILVER COIN having now been RECEIVED, ISSUE can be made.

Orders not Cashed WITHIN A WEEK from date of issue are cancelled.

TREASURY,

Hongkong, September 4, 1891. 1711

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., No. 6, Ice House Lane, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that JOHN WHEELER of Hongkong be, and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of winding up.

2. That the Draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and the Hongkong Borneo Company, Ltd., of the other part be and he is hereby authorized to enter into Agreement with such New Company (now incorporated) in the terms of the said Draft and to carry the same into effect.

On the above Resolutions being passed the proceedings as to the winding-up of the Company, and the powers conferred on the Liquidator will be proceeded with and exercised under the provisions of Section CXLIX of Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 of the Ordinances of Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 26, 1891. 1660

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Esq. CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

CHAN KEE SHAN, Esq. W. WOTTON, Esq.

C. J. HIRST, Esq. QUAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.

A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

Advisory Committee in London.

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.; Messrs Dent, Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.; Messrs John Buttery & Co.

G. B. STUART WORLEY, Esq.; M. P. for Hallam.

G. W. E. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

Advisory Committee Shanghai.

HSI PU YUEN, Esq. LIM KWAN KING, Esq.

MA KIAI TSONG, CHIU MINI SIANG, Esq.

TONG KWAI SIANG, Esq.

J. D. THORNTON, Manager, pro tem.

The HEAD OFFICE now receives monies on deposit and makes advances on goods in Neutral godowns, and upon other securities on terms to be had on application.

Hongkong, August 27, 1891. 1673

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$6,300,000.

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF.....\$10,000,000.

PROFITS.....\$0.

Court of Directors:

J. S. MOSE, Esq.—Chairman.

S. C. MICHIGAN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

T. E. Davies, Esq. Alex. McConchie.

C. J. Holiday, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq. L. Poenssner, Esq.

Hon. J. J. Kowick, D. R. Sasoon, Esq.

E. L. Woodin, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—F. de BOVIS, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. Wade Gardner, Esq.

LONDON: BARBERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO. LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to \$200,000.

On Fixed Deposit—

For 6 months 3½ per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 " up to \$200,000.

" 12 " 4 " on sums in excess of \$200,000.

HONGKONG—INTEREST CHARGED.

6% on LOANS against Shares with full margin.

6% on Advances against Goods in neutral godowns.

7% on Current Account Overdrafts.

7% on Advances against Goods in private godowns.

F. DE BOVIS,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 10, 1891. 1571

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.

Paid-in Capital.....\$500,000.

Reserve Fund.....\$100,000.

London:

Head Office—49, Threadneedle Street.

West End Office—28, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit,

buys and sells Bills of Exchange,

Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months 4½ percent per annum.

" 3 " 2½ " "

On Current Deposits Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. BUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, August 19, 1891. 1382

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or

PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Address: Care of SUPERINTENDENT.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1891, at Noon, the Company's S.S. DZIRMAIAT, Compteur, Bonny, with 550 PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit for Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 3rd September, 1891. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 27, 1891. 1872

Intimations.

THE BATHS OF TAKARADZUDA,
NEAR KOBE, JAPAN,
are found very beneficial in cases of liver, rheumatic, and allied affections, nervous disorders and indigestion.

The Water belongs to the category of Saline, Chalybeate, and Carbonated Mineral Waters, of a high degree of concentration.

The Mountain's Pure and Bracing Air contributes largely to the invigorating of the system.

There is a comfortable HOTEL with an excellent CUISINE, where WINES, &c., of the best quality are kept.

MISS HUGHES, Manageress,
TAKARADZUDA,
Nr. Kobe.
1872

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in the Harbour, NONE of the Company's VESSELS should be at the Dock or BEACHES if sent to the HARBOUR OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the UNDER-mentioned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES;
Secretary,
Hongkong, August 25, 1891. 1872

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians, because both the *Emulsion* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized and approved remedies for the cure of rachitis, palatable as milk, and three times as efficacious as plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect, & a wonderful Picnic Product. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wanting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and like nothing sold by any Chemists.

SCOTT & DOWNTON, LTD.,
47 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Sale Agents for China and Hongkong:
MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

NANCY PENDLETON, American ship, Capt. J. N. Pendleton.—Shawas & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

BOARD AND LODGING.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN BOARDERS, at 79, WYNDHAM STREET. Apply Mrs. SWANSTON.

Hongkong, September 5, 1891. 1721

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Name, Capt. GODDARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 5, 1891. 1715

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rate for NINGPO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Taiseng, Captain Hoo, will be despatched as above at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 5, 1891. 1714

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of \$500,000 Five and a half Dollars per centum Mortgage Debentures

To the Directors of THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen.—I beg to tender for..... Mortage debentures of \$250 of the above issue at..... per cent premium in the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 18th day of August, 1891, on which I have paid the required deposit of \$124 per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allow to me and to make the remaining payments in respect thereof on allotment.

Your Obedient Servant,

EDWARD OSBORNE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 18, 1891.

[RECEIVED the..... day of..... 1891 of Mr. the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$124 per debenture on or about the 19th instant.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 5, 1891. 1710

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Hongkong, September 5, 1891. 1710

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THE CHINA MAIL.

FRAZER WATERS' MURMUR.
That the marriage of Miss Barker is, if I mistake not, the first instance of a Governor or Acting Governor getting a daughter married in this cut-of-the-way part of the world.

That Government House was the scene of a large gathering on the occasion, and the Cathedral ceremony is described as a very pretty and even brilliant spectacle.

That of course the bridegroom (Mr. F. H. May) was of no account, during the ceremonies, until he had to return thanks on behalf of his wife, and this he did in an original and felicitous style.

That to judge by the number and character of the wedding gifts, the bride and bridegroom are very popular members of society and command the respect of the community of this Colony.

That the system of gift-giving at weddings is one which is open to question, and the custom of presenting a list of gifts and donors is exceedingly objectionable.

That I suppose you quieted your editorial conscience in this instance by the consideration that the bride was the daughter of the Queen's Representative.

That, all the same, this habit, which is growing with the growth of ladies' journals and society newspapers, is not in accordance with good old English custom.

That it has been whispered more than once, concerning the reported closure of the Kowloon gambling dens, that these spider-webs were not closed more than an hour or two.

That the mandarins on the spot have been credited with the receipt of large sums for rendering the closure a dead letter.

That it is barely possible to discover a Chinese official whose career is marked by a total disregard of the jingle of silver.

That the winking at the abuse in Kowloon may go on for some time.

That the silver goggles worn were said to mean fifteen hundred dollars to the winking official.

That it is to be hoped the Viceroy of Canton will see that hard winking of this sort is a very bad example to show to neighbouring foreigners.

That while speaking of Chinese officials, it may not be apparent at first sight why I should think of Mr Ho Amei.

That it may be because that gentleman has had cause to say to the mandarin class, both here and in China, and that he has not yet learnt to be civil.

That it would have been better, both for his petition and for himself, had Mr Amei followed my advice.

That I have heard it suggested there was a snark of European impudence in these communications of Mr Ho Amei's.

That the plea of ignorance is not good enough for his purpose, and the reiteration of the impenitence shows a duality rather than ignorance.

That the men who have held the interests of Hongkong in such close and friendly intimacy for so many years are not likely to be disengaged just yet.

That by the way, the fine rolling sentence "about the bonds being loosened implies a fair mastery of the English language, eh?"

That as Mr Amei has mistaken impudent license for freedom of speech, while acting as spokesman for a large number of respectable native heads, and respectable heads would do well to disown the impudent language used in their behalf.

That the rudeness of which Ho Amei has been guilty is all the less excusable in view of the fact that he knows what it costs to address a Chinese official in any manner other than by humble petition.

That he has been forcibly subdued by the Canton authorities, and now the snub has come from the long-suffering and considerate officials at Government House.

That all the efforts against the Sunday Labour Bill have somehow come to signal grief.

That the avenging Nemesis has fallen upon the reckless ricksha rider and smote him somewhat heavily.

That it is to be hoped in her next swoop she may strike the recusant trouble-makers.

That the delight of these hounds is to run frantically down D'Aguilar Street, turn the corners, lighting speed, and thereby savagely tear the lives and limbs of every human within hall.

That without extraneous aid the P. W. D. is apparently quite equal to keeping the nerves of the public at a high state of tension.

That the present condition of the roads has already brought about several serious accidents, and is rich in many further possibilities.

That the darkness which falls upon the city between sunset and the rise of the electric light is very inconvenient.

That with so many gorging holes and trenches in the road, it is positively dangerous.

That the darkness which the darkness at Kowloon furnishes is a disgrace to a civilized government.

That the Gas Company has commenced work over there. I hear, but a dark night at Kowloon is a thing of which both the Government and the land-owners there ought to be thoroughly ashamed.

That Mr. A. Goldsmith is endeavouring to better the condition of the soldiers and sailors over at Kowloon, and the established Institute now established will be a boon to many.

That it will not be the first good thing, the Seamen's Chaplain has done for the soldiers and sailors, as he is persistent in his efforts to make good.

That I have read the edition against the Kowloon Slave Bill, and have placed the said document in a pigeon-hole, in the assumption that little more will be heard of it.

That as your morning contemporary says we will not insult the intelligence of our readers by repeating its arguments, or even analysing the signatures.

That the new-fashioned dodge of firm signatures and individual signatures is again resorted to.

That some of the recent share manipulations show the urgent necessity that exists for the Kowloon Bill; and these arguments and experience are far stronger than those that are made to order.

That the manipulation of shares by directors is a subject which is by no means dead, if I may be true.

That some of the members of the destructive rings that find a Necessis on their track are far too much older, and there can be no doubt the investing community will rejoice greatly.

That the three-cornered strip of land opposite the Daily Free Office has become the centre of a little acid discussion.

That it has been called a breathing-space, which is mere talk; and its transformation to the Dairy Farm Company has been styled a shameless job, which strong language.

That the bit of ground given to the Company on a short lease has terms fixed by the Government seems clear enough, and that the fault has been that it has not been put up to public auction.

That it is difficult for an Acting Governor to speak a thing done by his predecessor, and I suppose the blunder will be forgotten, but I bear the conditions are not of the milk-and-water kind.

That speaking of irregularities (or jobs) I was positively shocked to find a proposal made by the local Q. C. to ask for the Kennedy Town Police Station in order to turn it into an Epidemic Hospital.

That certain speculators induced the late Surveyor General to build this fine Police Station, which was to be built free of cost to the populous Kennedy Town. This town has not yet been established, and the paternal Police Station was not required.

That the cool proposal of Mr. Francis and Dr. Cantlie, to utilize this building as a Hospital for infectious diseases, in which 100 beds would be placed, a sad and instructive commentary upon the mutability of human affairs.

That the reporters inform us that the Sanitary Board then adjourned, and I am told the Hon. Samuel Browne proceeded to Ja at an early meeting next morning.

That the Hongkong Ordon, Tuan, leave this on Tuesday, a little earlier than was expected, and I suppose they will not return until they have driven that opportunity of their stamp.

That I note the great Tai Yen Fong and Aerated Water firm have been on the warpath, and an unprincipled native waterman had no occasion to regret it. That I see this same firm has issued a circular on the best way for storing and keeping aerated water.

That the two best ways of storing soda-water are not even mentioned—one being to ice it, pour into a long tumbler along with a 'cinder' and drink it down; and the other being to leave it to the boy, and he will drink it down in your absence.

That the Yen Fong circular, as it contained precautions against acids with bursting soda-water bottles.

That auditors—The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries, who offer themselves for re-election.

The 'boy' for his office was fined \$5, with the alternative of 14 days' hard labour.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report for presentation to the shareholders of the above Company at the twenty-fifth ordinary meeting to be held on Thursday, the 17th September, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m.:

The directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended April 30th last.

The net premium earned amount to \$721,867.47 at August \$653,567 collected during the previous twelve months.

The working account shows a balance at credit of \$605,418.00, which the Directors recommend to be appropriated in the following manner:

A Dividend of 18 per cent. to Shareholders, ... \$108,000.00

A Dividend of 15 per cent. on Contributions, payable to all Contributors of business whether Shareholders or not, 100,000.00

To be transferred to Reserve Fund, ... 50,000.00

To be carried to New Account, 247,418.00

\$505,418.00

The Reserve Fund.—The Reserve Fund, with the above addition, will amount to \$700,000.00.

Yokohama and Wellington (New Zealand) Branches.—Since the issue of last Report Branches of the Company have been established at the above ports, and the management of the former entrusted to Mr. A. S. Garfit and the latter to Mr. J. Whitall.

Directors.—Messrs. C. F. Rowband and M. Paquin have retired from the Board owing to their departure from the Colony, and Messrs. J. Thurner and B. Schneider have accepted appointments from the Directors to fill the vacancies.

The appointments will require the confirmation of the Shareholders.

Messrs. J. Thurner and L. Poenssner retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

L. POENSSENER, Chairman.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1891.

CHINESE POPULAR NOVELS

A SUCCESSFUL FORTUNE-TELLER.

A Pukingese student, who had been unlucky in the examinations, found himself with nothing left to pass over the new year's festivities. Feeling despondent at the barren result of his many years' toil, he resolved to commit suicide, and informed his wife of his resolve. She, however, took a more cheerful view of things, and announced to him that she was prepared to sell one of her marriage ornaments—in order that he might consult a celebrated fortune-teller who lived by the roadside.

The remarkable part of this story-teller was that he never told more than a fortune at a day and a half each consultation: he had a buck hanging outside his window, and into this buck the poor scholar dropped his horoscopic words. "The buck is down," he said, "and in a few minutes he will be up again."

The story-teller will require the services of a tea-house keeper to make another exactly like it, stating that it is a relic of his first wife very much treasured by him.

The miserly woman falls into the trap, and the next day gleefully produces the corresponding slipper, hoping to curry favour with the Governor and to be taken on as his concubine.

The Governor now feels quite sure of his game, and orders the whole crew to be re-boarded before him. The legal secretary and his young wife are startled to find themselves in the dock as prisoners.

Both deny their guilt, but tell the whole story: the supposed wife, who was a widow, had a son, and he had jumped into a shallow bird's nest.

The Governor, however, has no means of detecting the truth.

The story-teller is executed, the woman is degraded; the master is sent to prison for life.

The result of it all may be foreseen. The legal secretary is executed, the woman is degraded; the master soon reaches the capital, and the tea-house keeper's wife, beco

motes his son for her husband.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

(No. 8927.) SEPTEMBER 5, 1891.

THE CHINESE BABY.

In introducing a story of the wonderful gratitude of a Chinese female patient and her husband who were treated at a foreign hospital, a correspondent writes as follows to the "N. & O. Daily News":—

Dear Reader, did you ever try to have the baby's picture taken in China? The question draws forth a sigh.

He was sweet and bright and bony that morning, was he not? He had just had his nap. He had forgotten there ever was a pin or a hard trotting knee. He bore life no grudge. As you posed him in his little carriage he lay on a sweet far-away look. "Quick!" you whispered softly to your Cantonese statue of a photographer. "Now baby is all right." Yes, all eyes light, draws the statue, and for about the camera till the brief dream of Heaven has flitted by on swift wings. The baby comes, smiling, with a wide-open mouth, crowns, about, and holds out two dimpled hands to you. Now the photographer is in his secret heart, hates a foreign baby above everything. Why can they not be sedate, composed little waxen figures like his own solemn infants at home? Why must they jump and wriggle and squirm, flap their arms like wings, and insist on playing Bo-peep at the very instant when he is at last all ready for the picture?

"No! No!" he says crossly, shaking his long yellow finger at the baby. "No! No! you make too much noise! Baby! Now baby does not know 'babby' from building blocks but he knows when people are cross, and when they claud over his little

world. The status turns to his camera and carries away the plate triumphantly for the child is still now. In vain you endeavor for the next hour, to comfort the little wounded heart. You thirst for the photographer's blood, but he is the only available, so instead you pay him six dollars for your pictures, and try again. In the first picture taken, baby is in the lull that comes just before a hurricane, when it is so fearfully, ominously still that the ship's pump cheeks are all wrinkled. The mouth is stretched nearly from ear to ear for the mighty yell that will be heard directly.

You try that photographer six times running, and every time he makes the baby cry. Paper and words, "Please and may your life be comfortable," he proposes to build a godown to keep the pictures in. He pretends to draw a check for a hundred pounds on the Bank of India to re-imburse your Celestial. Finally he adorns a crowning injury to your long list of grievances. He comes in one day when you have gone shopping, snatches baby up in his morning dress, with which he has been diligently mapping up the nursery floor for an hour, rushes down to the photographer and gets a picture taken. To be sure baby's hat and cloak look as if they were fired at him, while his little skirts are draped gracefully over his left ear. But that little face! It has the joy of morning in it. It is an amiable shade of sunshine. It is sweet, bright, and full of life to satisfy even you. You will never tell how he did it, but coolly declare that the photographer and the baby were

all right, and all they needed was to get rid of you and the thing was done! You even put your pride in your pocket and ask Ah Long how he managed it, but he only replies slyly, "You ten macee blinges in one piece my baby. Suppose all time kyi make babby, no can do!"

All the same you keep both pictures, like the figure-head of a ship to be called the Unmitigated Woo. It is not flattering to your pride as a mother, but you have to confess to yourself that it does look just like baby when he cries; than to console yourself that it does look well.

The Chinese nation is a very big baby tribe, and its social life has indeed to reproduce. Many hands have set themselves to this arduous task. The latest picture, which aims to bring out in strong relief the main characteristics of the baby, finds many critics. Many of his baby's friends think the picture too dark. His nose is too wrinkled. His mouth is too wide. His hands are too large. They indignantly murmur, "What a shame!"

Now they know in their hearts that the child does, sometimes, look in precisely that way. The uncompromising photographer has a disagreeable way of reproducing what he really sees instead of what you want him to see. What they wish the world to know is Baby is very well.

In view of this latest photographer's pictures, it must be admitted the baby is somewhat useful, for all that, so true to life his mother could never take him

for any one else's child. But many a little private Kodak catches, in tiny shots, glimpses of Chinese social life which are like the happy morning picture of the Baby. They ought to be hung side by side with the representations of him in his less winning mood.

LITTLE OF THE GUN: NOTEING OF THE DOG.

When Rip Van Winkle awoke from his nap in the Catskill Mountains in America, he found himself an old man. His dog was dead long ago, and nothing was left of his gun but a lead weight. When he went back to the village of Fallow Water, where he used to live, nobody knew him. His wife, believing him dead, had married the innkeeper. Right enough too, for Rip had lain on the mountain-side, sound asleep, for twenty years.

A long snooze; but it seems to me I'd rather be asleep half my life at a stretch than to stop awake and be miserable. Yet here is a woman who says, "I can truthfully say that for eighteen years I was never free from pain for a single day."

Mercy! think of that. What a wretched way to live! Yet I suppose millions of folk crawl along through the world in that style. Not because they want to. Heaven, no! But because they can't help it. This was her situation, and an army of other women (besides men) can sympathize with her.

She says: "For over twenty years I was weak and sickly. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, poor appetite and an

uncomfortable feeling at my chest and sides, and often tried to obtain ease by holding my sides with my hands. After eating I had great pain; it was like a load at my chest, and I could not bear it until I vomited all my food up. I would be quite faint from the want of food but was afraid to eat. At times I had bad attacks of spasms which nearly doubled me up, and I rambled up and down the house for hours together, for I could not even lie down. Of course I lost a deal of sleep, and in morning was so weak and fatigued I scarcely had the strength to get out of bed and downstairs. For eighteen years I was never free from pain for a single day."

I saw doctor after doctor, and took a great quantity of medicine without finding any real relief. They would not say what was the cause of my ailments. I was fast wasting away, and did not think I could live much longer, when one day in 1881 my husband heard from Mr Joseph Cooper, of New York, that Mother Seigle's Syrup had been sold in England. He had named a friend of his, Mrs. Ayre, wife of William Ayre, of Thirby, near Boston, Lancashire, England.

In this brief and simple way Mrs Ayre tells a story the full details of which would fill a book. What hopes and fears! what

hours of keen sorrow and deep darkness she must have experienced. Yes, indeed, none can even imagine it except those who belong to the great Sisterhood of Suffering. Where she mentions one symptom of her disease she actually had named a name. For her malady—the fearfully common end fatal one, indigestion and dyspepsia—has as many signs and forms as the mind has fancies, or the heavens have clouds.

From it, as from sin, come a thousand pangs and pains to torment and to crush helpless humanity. See how well the great and mighty have suffered in this life! In this case, how good a friend to her kind was Mother Seigle!

Rip Van Winkle awoke from his nap to find himself old. Mrs. Ayre awoke from her long night of illness to find herself young again. Is not the moral plain enough for all the suffering millions in England?

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS' ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of India | Tuesday | 22nd Sept.

Empress of Japan | Tuesday | 13th Oct.

Empress of China | Tuesday | 10th Nov.

111 R. M. S. *EMPEROR OF INDIA*, 5,900 tons, Captain O. P. MARSHALL, L.N.E., sailing at Noon on Tuesday, the 22nd September, with Her Majesty's Mail, will proceed to VANCLEVER, CALIFORNIA, HAINAN ISLAND, SW. KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars)
From Hongkong, First Class.

TO	One Way	Prepaid Return
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, B.C.	4. 12	Mos. Mos.

Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.

Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Calif.

Banff, Calgary, Alta.

Winnipeg, Man.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth Minn.

Chicago, Ill., Kansas City.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.

Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.

Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Kingston, Ottawa, Ont.

Montreal, Quebec, Que.

New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.

Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.

Washington, D.C., Boston, Mass., Portland Me.

Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.

Liverpool, and London via Liverpool.

Liverpool.

Paris via Liverpool and London.

Havre, via Liverpool and Bremen.

Hamburg.

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THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

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RETURN TICKETS.—FIRST CLASS.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:

4 months \$337.50

12 months \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

PASSAGERS, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10% from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

CONTRACTS OF LADING issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Oceans, to the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Canadian and South American, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C.

PARCELS must be sent to our office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 2, 1891. 1704

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING SHIPS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

OCTOBER SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

NOVEMBER THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

DECEMBER TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZU, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA & BALTO PORTS;

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

SPECIAL RATES (FIRST CLASS ONLY) ARE GRANTED TO MISSIONARIES, MEMBERS OF THE NAVAL, MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC, AND CIVIL SERVICES, TO EUROPEAN OFFICIALS IN SERVICE OF CHINA AND JAPAN, AND TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

PASSENGERS OF THIS LINE HAVE THE OPTION OF PROCEEDING OVERLAND BY THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND CONNECTING LINES, CENTRAL PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, OR CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

RETURN TICKETS.—FIRST CLASS.—PREPAID RETURN TICKETS TO SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE ISSUED AT FOLLOWING RATES:

4 months \$337.50

12 months \$393.75

TIME IS RECKONED FROM DATE OF ISSUE TO DATE OF RE-EMBARKATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

PASSENGERS, WHO HAVE PAID FULL FARE, RE-EMBARKING AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR CHINA OR JAPAN (OR VICE VERSA) WITHIN ONE YEAR WILL BE ALLOWED A DISCOUNT OF 10%. THESE DISCOUNTS DO NOT APPLY TO THROUGH FARES FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

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Hongkong, August 29, 1891. 1632

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COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW.

BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WILSON at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LAM, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, September 4, 1891. 1707

Loans to Imperial Chinese Government.	Agents for the Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Par Value of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Estimated Annual Yield to Investors at current price.	Closing Quotations.
Chinese Imperial Govt. Silver Loan 1884.	C.H. & S'haibank Cor.	\$1,504,700.14 H'kong Currency.	\$500 H'kong Currency.	8% prem.	15 Oct. each year until 1892	—	par
Chinese Imperial Govt. 7 per cent. Silver Loan 1886.	Do.	Shanghai Tls. 767,300.	Shanghai Taels 260.	7% per annum.	1st March and 30th Sept.	14% prem.	nom.
Debentures.	Do.	outstanding.	—	—	each year until 31st March.	14% prem.	2500
Hongkong Hotel Co. Mortgage Debentures 1888.	—	\$400,000. (\$120,000 on April 10, 1888)	\$600,000 on April 10, 1888	6% prem.	1st and 19th		